

THE GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor, JEREMIAH RUSH, of Vernon.

For Lieutenant Governor, GEORGE W. WYLAND, of Grant.

For Secretary of State, E. G. TIMME, of Kenosha.

For State Treasurer, H. D. HANSHAW, of Wisconsin.

For Attorney General, CHAS. E. ESTABROOK, of Manitowish.

For Railroad Commissioner, ATLEY PETERSON, of Crawford.

For State Superintendent, J. B. THAYER, of Pierce.

For Insurance Commissioner, PHIL CHURCH, of Janesville.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second District, EDWARD O. McFETRIDGE, of Dodge.

Third District, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, of Dane.

Sixth District, GEORGE B. CLARK, of Winnebago.

Seventh District, O. R. THOMAS, of Crawford.

Eighth District, WILLIAM F. PRICE, of Jackson.

Ninth District, ISAAC STEPHENSON, of Marinette.

JOHN W. SALE, COUNTY JUDGE.

A message from Madison brings information that Governor Rusk has appointed the Hon. John W. Sale to the office of county judge to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. J. P. Pritchard. The candidates for the position were Mr. M. M. Phelps and Mr. Sale, both excellent men for the place, but after a very careful and impartial consideration of the question the governor decided to give the appointment to Mr. Sale.

This appointment will meet with very general approval among the people of Rock county. Mr. Sale is not only a thoroughly good lawyer, and a gentleman in whom his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, have the utmost confidence, but he is pains-taking and a methodical man, and will fill the office of county judge with credit to himself and to the advantage of the public.

Mr. Sale, of course, will retire from the senatorial field and a convention will be called to fill the vacancy caused by his succession to the county judgeship. It is not known, of course, who will be nominated for state senator. There will probably be several candidates, but the people can rest assured that the convention in its wisdom, will select a fitting representative for the senate.

The Chicago Tribune notes the progress of the campaign in this state in this way: Friends of Mr. Woodward, the democratic nominee for governor of Wisconsin, concede that the excellent record the latter has made in office, but still insist that their candidate has a "good fighting chance" to be elected.

This reminds one of the Allan-McCool prize fight near St. Louis ten or twelve years ago. It took place on an island somewhere up the river. Friends of McCool in the city were eagerly waiting for bulletins from the scene of the conflict, and a knot of them who had assembled at his saloon were much depressed by the news that came from time to time, indicating that Mike was getting the worst of it. Finally they received word that "McCool has both eyes shut and is getting groggy, but is game and fighting hard." A few more words were raised, and one broken word stood up in a chair and said: "Byes, he no now, I Uverhe he'll slup 'im yet!"

A telegram from Washington says that it is asserted on good authority that the new green pension pamphlet issued by the democratic congressional committee, and which is reprinted in end comprises more than one-third of the democratic campaign text book, was compiled and edited in the pension office by stenographers and clerks paid from the United States treasury, under the supervision of the chief clerk and a subordinate named Ward. It is understood that a number of clerks, stenographers and copyists, all paid by the government, were employed for weeks in the preparation of this campaign material for use by the democratic committee. The document in question is full of falsehoods and in the main is a weak and futile attempt to bolster up "physical weakness" Black's baseless charges against his predecessor, General Dudley. It is estimated that the preparation of this part of the "campaign book" cost the government not less than one thousand dollars. Was not this a "contribution" for political purposes in violation of the penal provisions of the civil service law? Probably the senate investigation committee will think it worth while to inquire into it.

A short time ago there was a dispute between the owners of two blast furnaces in Pittsburg and their employees, the latter demanding higher wages. The workmen did not strike, but wisely asked for an arbitration. Arbitrators were appointed that were satisfactory to all concerned, and after a pretty thorough examination of the books they found that the owners of the furnaces ought not to pay any higher wages. With this report the employees of both furnaces were "satisfied." The result of arbitration in this instance should encourage a resort of the same means of settling disputes elsewhere. In most cases, if fairly intelligent representatives of the workers come face to face with the employers, and consider the facts as they actually are, agreement is not difficult. The workers in these two furnaces had been persuaded that the employers were making much larger profits, and getting much better prices than they actually were, and a strike was therefore threatened. This is the con-

dition at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., a second-class matter.

It's way to settle all such matters of difference between employers and employees. It is the way urged by the republican state platform, and which if followed by workmen would save them much trouble and loss of time.

The Boston Globe, a democratic paper, throws aside its political prejudice long enough to give the republican leader of the house the following compliment: "Gallant, brave, jovial Tom Reed, of Maine, is undoubtedly one of the republican party's best leaders. There would be a large sized vacancy on that side of congress if he were left out. Democrats like him personally, though they do not like his views. If for no other reason than that he is as big, and as droll as he is smart, there would have been a very general lament if he had been mustered out of the public service."

James K. Hilyard is a colored man who is a credit to his race. Born under every disadvantage, he is now one of the most prosperous and respected citizens of St. Paul, Minnesota. He is one of the few colored men of the world who have succeeded in rising to the highest degree in Masonry, having attained the thirty-third degree, several years ago. He is also a prominent member of the order of Good Templars, and is an honored member of the Episcopal church.

Every workman in Wisconsin should vote for the man for governor who once telegraphed the famous words, "The men need bread and not bayonets."

The compliance of the season to Governor Rusk will be a majority of something like 30,000 or 40,000.

The democrats would like to sell the riot issue. They forced it to the campaign and now have no use for it.

The democrats do not love Bragg for the enemies he has made.

STATISTICS FOR ODD FELLOWS.

Showing the Progress of the Order and its Present Condition.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The thirty-second annual session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge 1, O. O. F. was called to order at 9:30 a. m. Monday.

An address of welcome was made by the grand master of Massachusetts, Mr. Hill, and was responded to by Henry E. Gary, of Maryland, grand sire. The reports of the officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge were presented and were referred for distribution to a special committee. In his annual report Grand Sire Gary said that the Sovereign Grand Lodge last met in Boston in 1884 the membership of the order in the whole world was only 137,023 members, and its total revenue only \$1,161,822.45. To-day it has 177,310 members, and in 1885 its total revenue was \$2,000,000. In 1884 the order existed in only one foreign country—the Sandwich Islands—while to-day it flourishes in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, China, Peru, Mexico, Cuba and Australia. The grand sire does not favor the proposed removal of the headquarters of the order from Baltimore.

From the reports of forty-one of the Odd Fellows' local associations it is shown that the receipts since organization to June 30, 1885, were \$9,653,523.95, and that \$7,419,312.92 were paid as benefits, while the expenses for the same time were \$7,075,443.45. For the year ended June 30, 1886, the same items were respectively \$1,036,003.77, \$753,793.75, \$59,144.41. Money on hand June 30, 1886, \$1,820,855.15; members in good standing, 46,144.

Grand Secretary Theodore A. Ross reported that during 1885, the order was eleven lodges and 1,085 members, and thirteen encampments and 119 members. The following countries, Australia and Germany, represented the condition of the order Dec. 31, 1885: Sovereign grand lodge 1, Independent grand lodges (German) grand and grand, 2; subordinate grand encampments, 1; subordinate encampments, 1,438; subordinate grand lodges, 12; subordinate lodges, 8,187; encampment members, 14,741; lodge members, 624,231. From the report of the Grand Treasurer James A. Stewart it appears that the order in this lodge is in a good financial condition. The balance on hand Aug. 20, 1886, was \$22,205.46. The available assets of the sovereign grand lodge are \$24,296.41 in cash, and \$53,300 in government bonds, a total of \$77,596.41.

Ten sections of the thirteen forming the mammoth excursion of western Odd Fellows over the Grand Trunk railway arrived here Monday morning without accident. The passage of the excursion party was a most successful one, and of way over so great a distance as that between Chicago and Boston, is something that is said to be unprecedented, but so far no accident has occurred, beyond the breaking of the front of two Pullman sleepers near North Adams.

Great Gathering of Knights Templar.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—All day Monday and into late the evening the receiving of visiting knights templar by the local commanderies was kept up. Each hour there were fresh arrivals, and when the day closed, everywhere were seen the waving white robes of the grand masters parading the streets to their headquarters. A hundred bands helped to swell the roar and din of the crowded city. The decorations now growing more and more numerous each hour. Monday night the local commanderies gave a reception to the visiting templars and their friends, which was a grand affair. The prospects for this year were good and it was thought that the parade of the templars would be the most magnificent spectacle of the kind ever witnessed.

The Telephone Case Begun.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—The case of the Bell telephone was called in the United States court Monday morning before Judge Jackson, Sage and Welber. Judge Thurman argued the matter for the government and Messrs. Harrison and Morrow for the company. The Bell company had filed a plea against the jurisdiction of the court, and also a motion to quash the return of the writ. The government moved to strike the motion from the files. The court ruled that it would hear the question of the jurisdiction in view of the return under the motion, and it would hear the question of the return of the writ. The plea, an argument to cover the whole matter, and that it would frame its ruling on whether the return should be quashed by any mistake in question of form. Morrow spoke all the afternoon in opposition to the jurisdiction of the court.

Dispel for West Point Cadets.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The sentence of the thirty odd cadets who engaged in the "rush" on the 28th of August has been made public. It is a general deprivation of privileges until July, which puts off the graduation of the first-class men for some weeks, and walking "extras"—that is, marching up and down a certain space for six hours every Saturday, for ten weeks. The cadets officers who were court-martialed for disobedience of orders, have had their cases forwarded to Washington. This means a heavy sentence, probably dismissal. The ordinary punishment can be inflicted without authority from the war department.

If you want a good spring or summer suit, go to T. J. Zeigler, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

FRIGHTFUL STARVATION.

LOOMING OVER A PORTION OF THE LONE STAR STATE.

Half a Million Persons Alleged to be Needing Immediate Assistance—Water Transported Thirty Miles and the Crop a Failure—Canada's Prophet of Drought Predicts Terrible Things.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—Rev. John Brown, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, Texas, is in the city in the interest of 100,000 families, representing half a million people, who he says are starving in the drought-stricken district of northwest Texas. Appeals were made by him Sunday in different churches. Mr. Brown says that the suffering and distress caused by the drought—which has existed for the last fifteen months—was even greater than at Charleston, but the railroad authorities who owned lands which they wanted to sell to settlers, conspired to hush up the real condition of the people lest it should interfere with emigration. Thousands of families had not eaten meat this summer, and water is being carried thirty miles for household use. The drought has driven the people to the verge of starvation, and he says that he has procured 100,000 bushels of good wheat, but owing to the Charleston disaster he had thus far only received twenty where otherwise he might have obtained thousands of dollars. The task was greater than the people of Texas could perform, and in the name of humanity, mercy and charity, he appealed to the charitable public to help the starving multitudes.

A BIRD OF EVIL OMEN.

A Wiggins, the Canadian Weather Prophet—His Latest Prediction.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21.—Prof. Wiggins, Canadian weather prophet, who is in the finance department of the government here, announces that the Charleston earthquake that he predicted is nothing to what is yet to occur. He prophesies a great disaster in the southern states, and Quebec, Ont., will suffer greatly. A great upheaval is predicted for the 29th of the present month. He says there is no danger from earthquakes in America until the 29th inst., and even then the earthquake force will move from east to west, a parallel of a few degrees south of Charleston. If Charleston is visited this time it can only be on that day, and it is certain that an earthquake will take place on that day which will be felt in the south. The disturbance will cross the Atlantic, and will in all probability affect southern Europe. South America will be exceedingly liable to be affected, and the upheaval will be a severe one. It will be caused by the shifting of the earth's center of gravity. Several new volcanoes will burst out in Central America and South America. Shocks would also affect San Francisco and the Pacific slope. North of parallel 50 the disturbances will be meteorological and will consist of a terrific storm in the west, a hurricane in the east, and a severe storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the eastern provinces. This will be especially severe in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the eastern provinces. The storm would be preceded in Ontario, Quebec, the maritime provinces and New England by severe northwesterly winds on the 25th and 26th inst. The 28th would probably be fine—the full that precedes the storm. The disturbance throughout will be terrific, and can not fail to cause widespread devastation.

The Embattled Miners at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 21.—The men from the shaft where the miners were killed and embattled two weeks ago is so dangerous that not only are further explorations impossible, but great care has to be taken to prevent an explosion, which might wreck the whole mine. Hopes are stated out to keep people away from the entrance to the mine, and watchmen are guarding them. Fire Boss Proudlock had not entered the mine on to noon Monday and things will probably be dangerous for some time. The rescuers reached the gallery where the bodies of the miners are supposed to be on Sunday evening.

Two Slight Shocks at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21.—Two slight shocks were felt here Monday, one at about 1:30 p. m., and another about 4 o'clock. Both shocks were slight, but still perceptible, and caused the noise and rattling of the street cars and passing vehicles.

Cyclone in Pennsylvania.

NANTICOK, Pa., Sept. 21.—The little town of Alden, near here, was struck by a cyclone Sunday evening. Houses were wrecked, barns blown down, fences destroyed, and a heavy fall of rain accompanied the wind.

Chicago Fighting Ahead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The Chicago base ball club, which has been playing in the city, beating the Detroit club on its own grounds by a score of 7 to 3. Other league games: at New York—Philadelphia 3; New York 3—game called, darkness; at St. Louis—Kansas City 2; St. Louis 10—game called, darkness; at Boston—Washington 10; Boston 9—American association; at St. Louis—St. Louis 10; St. Louis 9—American association; at St. Louis—St. Louis 10; St. Louis 9—American association.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21.—James H. Ludlow, resident judge of court of common pleas No. 3, died at his residence in this city Monday morning, after a protracted illness. Judge Ludlow was serving his third term on the bench, and was accounted one of the ablest of the Philadelphia judiciary. He was born at Albany, N. Y., May 9, 1825.

All Coyotes Not Dead.

NEW LEBANON, Tex., Sept. 21.—The family of 21 Coyotes say they have positive information that he is not dead. The traps have been taken off the door of his house and all his people are looking joyful. It is said one Coyote Villard, who closely resembles Coyote, was mistaken by the Mexican troops for that worthy.

Refuse to Negotiate with Knights.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Seven hundred men are on strike for 35 per cent. advance in wages at Seville, Scotland. The men are working on at Manynyuk. The firm refuse to treat with the strikers through the Knights of Labor.

Murdering Himself Doubtless.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Secretary Manning left for Albany Monday night and will meet the president there. In an interview he said he had not been offered the position of terminating a candidate for the office of superintendent. By order of committee.

THE GAZETTE IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE STATE. THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS ONLY 12 CENTS A WEEK DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

Superintendent District No. 2.

CORRECTED CALL.

The second superintendent conversation will be held at the court house in the city of Janesville on Thursday, the 30th day of September, D. 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The purpose of terminating a candidate for the office of superintendent. By order of committee.

Advice to Teachers.

Mrs. Winkelman's book should be used as a text book for children teaching. It is written by a teacher and is the best book for children, 36c a bottle, 1877.

THE LATEST SCOUNDREL.

HE MAKES AWAY WITH \$145,000 OF A BANK'S MONEY.

Neal Dow's Son-in-Law the Culprit—A Man 52 Years Old Who Didn't Know It Was Wrong to Speculate with What Was Not His Own—Other Lapses from the Path of Virtue.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 21.—It is now thought that the defalcation of W. R. Gould will reach \$145,000. The directors think the bank will not lose \$87,000. The excitement over the affair is intense. Mr. Gould is 52 years old and has aged twenty years within a week. Besides being cashier of the First National bank he is vice president of the National Bankers' association, also of the Portland Trust company and a trustee of the Maine Savings bank. He is said to be a man of great energy and business ability, and he has been in the bank for twenty years. Others declare that the first stealing was done in 1882. There has been much talk of a peculiar about his business affairs. He first bought a very modest house on Cambridge street for about \$3,500. Later he sold it and purchased an estate in Bowdoin for some \$17,000. This he sold and built his present residence at a cost of \$70,000. He has not been used to give a year old and has aged twenty years within a week. The discovery of the defalcation is said to have come about as follows: About ten days ago Gould went to New York. During his absence a clerk discovered a seeming crookiness in his books. He then took the clerk, who, in turn, notified the directors, and they summoned an expert. The latter soon found a \$50,000 shortage. As Gould was almost and a large amount of the bank's capital was gone, they supposed he had fled to Canada. Investigation showed that the missing capital was in New York. Instead of securing his arrest, the directors sent a cautiously worded telegram summoning him home to advise concerning the investment of funds. Mr. Gould seemed to have no fear of the possibility of discovery, and promptly returned. Governor Robin met him in Boston and accompanied him to this city to deprive him of the last opportunity to escape. After reaching home, and while the investigation was going on, the defalcation was kept in ignorance that he had reached the end of his rope, and the knowledge which came to him gradually was a blind surprise. He then took the clerk to escape, and only last week the end came. The fallen man had at the last a desperate courage that sustained him. He ordered his carriage and gave to the driver the order to "go direct to the jail." He had at that time formed the resolution of giving himself up and getting relief from suspense. The order was obeyed, but on the way he met a friend, to whom he told the terrible story of his fall. The gentleman and his wife went with him to jail. No one has made the slightest charge against him. Gould then drew about the city for a time and then said: "Drive to the bank." At the bank he was met by the directors, and after a long and bitter fight, he was taken to the jail. He was seen and consulted with in regard to the disordered affairs of the bank. All the week the directors worked on the accounts, assisted by an expert, but instead of finding an improvement in the books, they found a loss of \$100,000 had been lost. Then the directors laid the case before Hon. William B. Putnam, who told them that Gould must be arrested, and that a further neglect on their part to arrest him would make them liable for the loss. Gould was then arrested and left a prisoner in his own house. Gen. Dow assisted at the investigation, and declared that he could not have been so foolish as the result if the city of New York had sunk out of sight; but he takes the trouble like a philosopher. Monday morning he said: "I never fear over what I can't help." The father of the cashier, Hon. Edward Gould, who is a very old man, seemed more affected by the trouble than any one else. Gould will be held till the comptroller orders proceedings against him. The bank officials have made no criminal charges against him. Present Libby says every dollar of the money was lost in Wall street. Gould and his wife have turned over all their property to the bank. The Argus hints that Gould could have been carried off on such operations as are alleged without some one else being implicated. This insinuation has attracted some attention. The embelizer is Gen. Neal Dow's son-in-law.

Old Hobbey at Youngstown, Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 21.—One of the boldest robberies that ever occurred in this county was committed Sunday morning at the residence of Mrs. George Harding, near Canfield, while she was attending church, which was in sight of the residence. The thieves entered the house, blew open a safe and secured \$300 in money. After taking possession of the silverware and some clothing they fled. The robbery being uncovered, a posse started in pursuit, but as yet no arrests have been made.

Official Misconduct Charged.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21.—The grand jury, at the instance of Governor Foraker, who has had detectives at work for some time, is investigating the management of the Ohio penitentiary during 1884 and 1885, and it is reported that evidence incriminating most of the leading officials of that institution has been given. The charge is said to be that the officials simply robbed the state by purchasing thousands of dollars worth of goods and their realizing on them for themselves instead of sending them to the penitentiary.

State Government Money.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Douglas Smith, a defuncting clerk in the New York custom house, who has been arrested in Baltimore, will be brought here for trial. His pecuniary operations amount to about \$5,000. He opened all letters from postmasters containing customs remittances and was thus afforded an opportunity for his embezzlement.

The Flatfish House Asylum, However.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Nurse Edgerton, under whose charge the patient McCarthy was said to die in a bath at the Flatfish house asylum, claims that some of the inmates must have turned the hot water on while she was away from the room for a few moments, for when she left the water was tepid.

An Editor Assassinated.

LEMONS, Cal., Sept. 21.—C. S. Hayes, editor of the Tri-Valley Times, was shot and instantly killed Sunday night by some unknown person, who was firing from the bushes in the house of Dr. Lovelace. A. Loveray, an admirer of Mr. Hayes' betrothed, has been arrested on suspicion.

Sent Up for Seven Years.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Spelling, defuncting treasurer of the Lowell District, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of \$9,000 Monday, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

The First Illinois District.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—After two days of balloting, during which 115 ballots were taken, Hon. H. W. Darham was re-elected to the first congressional district of Illinois.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

J. D. MINOR, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHICAGO AND S. W. STEVENSON & CO. GRAIN AND PROVISIONS BROUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—2:30 P. M.

DESCRIPTION. OPENED. MOST LOWLY CLOSED.

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